

No date has as yet been set for the auction of the first message. Everyone will have a chance, and as before reported charity receives the cash.

DEFIED BY THE PORTE

America's Demands are Rejected.

FACT CREATES A CRISIS

The Ottoman Minister at Washington May Receive His Passports Very Soon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The Porte has replied to the American demands, stating that Turkey will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—At a late hour tonight the State Department had not received official advices from the representative at Constantinople in regard to the claims. The audacious proposition will not be entertained for a moment. An official of the State Department said tonight the claims of other nations had not yet been settled and the proposal now made by the Sultan that the United States should submit its claims for indemnity to the Turkish courts was ridiculous.

The Ottoman courts are, of course, composed entirely of Mohammedans. They meet in secret and their methods of procedure are such that no civilized nation would submit to them. It would not take them long to throw the case of a Christian out of court, and to allow such courts to decide claims of missionaries would be preposterous.

Treaties between the United States and Turkey give American citizens the right to be tried in courts presided over by the American Minister or Consul. If the Sultan persists in this course Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, may be given his passports sooner than was anticipated and strong measures may be taken to bring the Turks to terms. The question has gone beyond the court stage and it now remains for Turkey to carry out the promises it has made repeatedly.

Neither Secretary Hay nor the Turkish Minister has been advised of the reported action of the Porte in replying to the American demands. In the absence of official information and of the specific conditions of the reply, officials here prefer not to discuss the matter, but express the hope that a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two countries may be reached.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Various Phases of its Activity in America and Europe.

BOSTON, April 25.—Addressing the Congress of Liberal Religion last night, Rev. Dr. R. H. Newton said:

"In 1845 a fast day was duly observed in London, as interpreted by a doctor of theology in his sermon on that day, because of monsters unheard of heretofore, now common among us, pleading for a toleration of all religions and worship. Of this breed are the monsters now gathered here in this Congress of Liberal Religion. We are here not only to plead for a toleration of all religions and worship, Christian, Jewish and ethnic, of every variety; we are here to plead for a sympathy between all religions for vital truths in each of our religions."

"The monsters here gathered are at least not pitiful intellectual invertebrates, flabby-faltered, rubber-religious, soulless, vicious variety of religious jellyfish. The vice of dogmatic religion is the exaggeration of the dogmas of the different religions, the isolation of each doctrinal score, the insistence of each doctrinal voice in drawing all other voices, the turning of the chorus of the soul into a sole performance by each separate church. No spiritual sympathy is possible when each religion insists on having the only score of the divine master, and rendering it as an aria. Against such spiritual selfishness the 'monsters' now assembled protest—not in any vain, but in a vigorous, the moral and intellectual difference—both of the faith which lies below all beliefs, the doctrine which is the heart of every dogma, the spiritual trust out of which all religious faith springs. Brothers, one and all, of whatever name, who have outgrown the petty provincialisms of petty, be it ours to aspire after the one spiritual religion of humanity, the life of the cross, use it ours to free our different religions from their swathing bands, that they may more and more teach men how best to live the life of the cross."

India and Christianity.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, a missionary to Hindooism, said in an address at the Carnegie Hall meeting of the Congress of Liberal Religion last night:

"There is a trend in India today toward the acceptance of our Christianity, but without our Christ, that is, merely accepting the moral and intellectual principles of the Bible. This is accounted for by the fact that many today reject the reincarnation of Brahma, and as a natural consequence it is difficult to get them to accept the resurrection of Christ. A few years ago a prominent Hindoo said in my presence: 'I have read the Bible myself, have noted its system of morality, and I say unhesitatingly that I know of nothing at all comparable to it.'"

A FAMOUS WAR NURSE.

Death of Harriet Patience Dame in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., April 25.—Harriet Patience Dame, the famous war nurse, who is dead at her home in this city, began her charitable work at the outbreak of the Civil War. She opened her home as a hospital as soon as the volunteers began to come to Concord. When the Second New Hampshire Regiment went to Portsmouth to be mustered into service she persisted in accompanying the regiment to that city, and when they left to do service in the South she followed. There were only seven other women in the country who did active service in the field as nurses, and of these Miss Dame was the only one to remain until the war was over. In the Peninsular campaign she shared fortunes with the soldiers, spending her first night in Yorktown

BRAVE OLD GENERAL CRONJE SURRENDERS TO LORD ROBERTS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAJUBA HILL SURRENDER, AT THE CAMP OF PAARDEBERG, MODDER RIVER



In a feed box in a stable. At the retreat to the James her courage and endurance rose to the height of sublime heroism. The announcement to the sick men in her care that those who could not walk must be left behind, fell upon many as their death knell. Miss Dame was urged to join in the retreat and get to a place of safety, but she refused unless "her boys," as she called them, were taken with her. Finally arrangements were made to convey the sick ones to the nearest railroad station and when the army started Miss Dame was at the head of the column. With feet incased in rubber boots, a thin netting of tattered mosquito cloth and with a coffee boiler and a small amount of coffee the brave little army in a march of four days reached a station where a troop was being loaded onto the cars.

In the second Bull Run campaign in Centerville, Miss Dame was at Stine Church and was taken a prisoner, her captor threatening to shoot her if she did not surrender without protest. She was taken under guard to the tent of Stonewall Jackson, who, after learning Miss Dame's mission within the lines, ordered a guard to escort her to the Northern lines.

She soon after organized the New Hampshire Relief Association and was sent by Governor Gilmore to South Carolina to investigate the condition of the Northern soldiers. Miss Dorothy Dix vigorously protested against the sending of a woman on such a mission, but Miss Dame was obdurate and started on her journey. The result of her investigations, which were reported by her to Surgeon General Barnes, was that the convicts Argo and Fulton were ordered to do duty as hospital boats and were the first ones used in such service.

At the battle of Gettysburg Miss Dame did valiant service on the field. In the spring of 1864 she took the field with the army of the James. With the surrender of the rebel army she remained with her regiment until the disbandment.

THE TYROLESE "SLAVES."

They May be Sent Back to Their Own Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 25.—The ten Tyrolese who escaped from the Doric have found asylums in this city, and there is a possibility of a legal fight before it is decided whether they are to remain or are to be sent back to their own country.

Seven of the immigrants are quartered on the southeast corner of Broadway and Kearny streets over the saloon kept by John Tarato, who was instrumental in their escape. The other three are living in a lodging-house at 270 Brannan street.

Just what the legal status of the immigrants is a question. They cannot be extradited, for they have committed no crime either in this country or their own. They cannot be sent on to Honolulu, for this country does not recognize the contract that requires their presence there. The only solution of their case from the standpoint of the Government seems to be to send them back to Austria on the ground that they are not entitled to remain in this country under the immigration laws.

They desire to remain here and their friends promise that if they be allowed to stay they will be given work sufficient to keep them from becoming public charges.

Died in California.

Mrs. Maria Pogue, the first white girl born in the Hawaiian Islands, died April 20th near Santa Clara, California, aged 79 years. She was the daughter of Samuel Whitney, one of the early missionaries on the Islands. She was educated in Boston and was the widow of the Rev. J. F. Pogue of Honolulu. Mrs. Pogue was the sister of H. M. Whitney.

Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, has succeeded in introducing during the session in the German Reichstag a bill for the purpose of securing a full diplomatic circle among the countries of the world. The bill provides for the appointment of a German ambassador to each of the twenty-two countries of the world, including China, Japan, Russia, and the United States.

THE YACHT TOLNA.

Count Festetics and His Crew Suffer Great Privations.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A cable to the Herald from Suez says: The steamer Birchor, having on board Count Rudolph Festetics and two of the crew of the yacht Tolna, recently wrecked in the Indian ocean, arrived here this morning. I found the Count in perfect health. In my interview with him he told me that he would proceed on board the Birchor to Port Said. His yacht, Tolna, was wrecked off Minicoy Island, which lies to the north of the Maldives group. The Count and the crew remained on the island for two months under the most trying circumstances, undergoing great privations. The first steamer to be sighted by the Count and his men was the Birchor, a British freight steamer of 3,000 tons, on her way from Shanghai, via Singapore for New York. She went to the rescue in answer to the signals of the shipwrecked crew. All the crew of the Tolna were saved. With the exception of two attendants upon Count Festetics the men were sent home around the Cape.

In order to save the yacht from being pillaged by the natives of Minicoy Island the Count burned her.

SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

Its Steady Progress in Manila and Australia.

MANILA, April 21.—The sudden deaths of Filipinos and Chinese in Quilap market have led to an investigation showing that fifteen cases of the plague, fourteen of which were fatal, have occurred within a week. The market is located in the center of the city. In black, rotten, wooden buildings, the keepers of the stalls live with their families, huddled together in great numbers. Some of the victims were stricken and died within an hour. There have been several deaths in other sections of the city recently which have been traced to infection from the market district.

After all the market people had gathered together to-day, the health officers threw a guard around the buildings, and will keep the inmates quarantined there for a fortnight. They will then burn the market. The total number of bubonic deaths is 119 Chinese and sixty-six Filipinos. The plague elsewhere has been suppressed. Not one infected person has been discovered in the Chinese district for ten days past.

MELBOURNE, April 23.—Plague-infected rats have been found at the Brisbane, Auckland and Melbourne wharves.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 23.—Two deaths from the plague and eight cases of that disease are reported here today.

CHINA'S GRAVE TROUBLES.

The People Arming and Drilling for Civil War.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says:

According to news received here by Messrs. of China, great preparations are being made by the rebels of China, for a big revolution. A Macao correspondent says there is not the slightest doubt that the near future will see a vast army of the rebels rising in the interior. During the four months of the present year no less than 20,000 Mauser rifles and a great quantity of ammunition and other war material were taken inland from that port and colony. On March 19 a German steamer arrived there with cases of what purported to be merchandise, but which held 6000 rifles and a large stock of powder and ammunition. The captain of the steamer said these arms had been sold to the people of inland China.

A correspondent of the North China Daily News in Shanghai says the movement of the "Boxers" continues to grow. In many places there are camps of Chinese drilling with more or less publicity with the firm expectation that in the not long distant future there is

to be a general uprising. The rebellion in Shantung is growing to an alarming extent. It is even said by some correspondents that the revolutionists have reached the neighborhood of Tientsin, so that should they attempt to enter that settlement the foreign troops will have to land to protect life and property.

RELIC OF CUBAN WAR.

Farewell Words of a Martyr, Written in Blood.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The State Department at Washington has notified Mrs. Rita L. Ruiz, widow of the late Dr. Ruiz, who was murdered in prison at Guanabacoa, Cuba, while a captive of the Spaniards, that the chair on which he wrote his last message would be forwarded to her.

The chair came into the possession of General Fitzhugh Lee soon after the murder of Dr. Ruiz, which occurred February 4, 1895. General Lee kept it until he left Havana two years ago, when he gave it to the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Jerome, who kept it until General Lee's return to Havana after the war. At the request of Mrs. Ruiz he has forwarded it to Washington.

The message, which was written on the back of this chair by Dr. Ruiz, who dipped his nails in his own blood reads: "Mercedes, mine, Evangelina, Ricardo, good-bye. My children of my life, I give you my blessing. Be obedient to your mother. Good-bye, Rita of my soul."

MUST PAY A BIG SUM.

The Decision is Against the Wilder Company.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Fifty-five thousand dollars and added costs is the price Wilder's Steamship Company must pay for the running down and sinking of the barkentine William Carson by the steamship Claudine on December 27, 1899. Acting Judge Stillman, of the Circuit Court in admiralty, rendered this decision in the matter yesterday. The owners of the William Carson were George U. Hind, C. A. Spreckels, Rudolph Spreckels, G. Wempe, William Carson, H. D. Bendixen, James H. Nelson, M. O. Silver, N. F. O. Johansen, George A. Nelson, N. J. McLeod, G. M. Fagerlund, J. S. Hollingsen, John Peltz and Henry M. Wetherbee.

The decision of Judge Stillman cites the facts proved on the trial of the case which began on February 9. The value of the Carson is set at \$55,000 and the judgment is for the full value. The decision goes on to say that the Carson was struck by the Claudine at 8:40 o'clock in the evening while on a voyage from Newcastle to Honolulu and was sailing free on a southwest course at a rate of between two and a half and three knots an hour. The Claudine was on a course, east three quarters south, making for Moakai at about ten knots an hour.

The Carson had a proper watch on deck and when the danger became apparent it was impossible to avoid the collision. The night was dark but the atmosphere and sky clear. The Carson had all the lights prescribed by law. It is alleged that the Claudine was not properly manned or officered, that there was no lookout or competent officer in charge of the ship and that the collision was due to an insufficient crew and the incompetency of the second mate, Roderick McNeill, who was in charge at the time.

Judge Stillman reviews the evidence and the contentions of the defense and declares the "reckless carelessness of McNeill." He says, "Some vigorous comment might be made on the fault of the steamer carrying passengers which was so lacking in discipline as the Claudine seems to have been but it is sufficient that judgment for the loss is awarded against her owner."

BIG INCREASE IN TAXES COLLECTED

Report of Assessors for the Biennial Period Ending December 31, 1899.

The report of the tax assessors to the Minister of Finance for the biennial period ending December 31st, 1899, compiled by Jonathan Shaw, assessor of the First Division, is, in brief, as follows: The number of personal taxes collected under warrants was 808 in 1898 and 873 in 1899, and the number of summonses served upon delinquent property payers was 619 in 1898 and 559 in 1899. Of these summonses 263 were settled out of court in 1898 and 228 in 1899, while judgment was rendered against 356 in 1898 and 311 in 1899. It is difficult to make at all a close estimate of the amount of taxes which will be collected for the next two years. I believe, reports Mr. Shaw, that the collections of personal taxes in the district of Honolulu will fall short several thousand during the present year owing to the fact that scarcely any of the Chinese or Japanese firms have made returns of their employees, their places of abode and business being destroyed and the men thereby scattered. I believe, however, that there will be a large increase in the number of laborers employed on the plantations in the outside districts of Oahu, although perhaps not enough to make up the number that we shall fall short in Honolulu.

There has been an increase of \$421,388.11 in the total amount of taxes collected in the Biennial Period ending December 31, 1899, over the amount for the previous period, principally owing to the increased general prosperity of the country. Included in this is an increase of \$7,780 in the number of Personal Tax Payers for the Biennial Period; this increase is chiefly caused by the large number of laborers employed by the new plantations.

The total amount of taxes for the next Biennial Period is estimated at \$2,225,000.00.

This will be an approximate annual increase over the collections for 1899 of \$4,500.00. The above figures will be found as reliable as any estimates which can be made at present.

Simplicity of Science.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargon. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Sagwa is compounded of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of diseases begin in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are curable by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kikapoo Indian Sagwa. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

Garbage Crematory.

The bid for building the garbage crematory of Catton, Neill & Company, was the lowest of all received. That firm's figures were \$16,500. The Honolulu Iron Works bid \$18,250. Other firms in the United States and England made tenders. It is rumored that a law in the bid of Catton, Neill & Company will nullify it and that the next lowest bidder will get the contract.

Read H. O. Hall & Sons' advertisement in this issue, showing the merits of the Columbia chainless wheel.

CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER the Hawaiian Territorial bill is passed the duty on European China and Crockeryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

THE PRESENT DUTY is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

STERLING SILVER from the factories of Reed & Barton and Whiting Mfg. Co.

WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 28th.

THE REDUCTION will be 33 1-3 per cent. Our assortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be also sold at special reduced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for the next thirty days at a 25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are marked in plain figures and the old prices remain with the new.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF Crackery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scars, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Skin Lesions. Cures Eruptions of Pimples on the Face. Cures Scrofula. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a specific for Rheumatism and Gout. It purifies the system and gives a permanent cure in the most delicate and permanent cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE Vendors. It is sold in bottles of 25c and 50c. Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WHOEVER SELLERS are given a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sold in England, and is a permanent cure in the most delicate and permanent cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE Vendors. It is sold in bottles of 25c and 50c. Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WHOEVER SELLERS are given a trial to test its value.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be sure that they get the genuine article. Beware of cheap imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold by unscrupulous vendors. The words "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are engraved on the wrapper, and the name "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WHOEVER SELLERS are given a trial to test its value.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

A Lively Session Held Yesterday.

RAISING TEACHERS' PAY

Session of the Normal Instead of a Summer School--Shall Con-sumptives Teach?

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon several matters which have been pending for a long time were put in the way of settlement. It was decided that there shall be a summer session of the normal school instead of a summer school as usual. Those present at the meeting, which was more lively than usual, were Minister Mott-Smith, Professor Alexander, Inspector-General Townsend, Dr. Rodgers, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Hall, and Mr. Von Holt.

The first question taken up was that of raising the salaries of the teachers and restoring the schedule which provides for the regular increase of these for long terms of service, and for other sufficient reasons. Minister Mott-Smith made a clear presentation of the whole subject, stating that the Board members were all anxious to increase the salaries of the teachers if they could be increased. The best way to manage the matter was to refer all applications for increase of salaries to the Teachers' Committee, whose business it was to decide upon salaries. In the present instance it was necessary to refer the whole subject to the chairman of the committee on Finance, in order that the latter might inquire into the status of the appropriation, when it will be available, and how much will be left to use for raising salaries after the regular payroll has been paid. The committee on Finance is now studying the schedule providing for periodical raises in salary last April was a radical proceeding which was rendered unavoidable by stern necessity, and it was highly desirable to put it in operation again as soon as possible; but it was absolutely necessary first to find out how the Board stood in relation to finances, else they might find that they had spent more money than was available. The facts could be gleaned from the secretary of the Council of State, the Minister of Finance, the Auditor-General, and other sources. The basis of the appropriation must be investigated before they could go ahead; also President McKinley's approval must be obtained. The best way, in fact, the only way, was to notify Mr. Von Holt, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and ask him to report at the next meeting. (Mr. Von Holt had not then come in.) Hereafter the practice had been to vote the rise in salary recommended by the Teachers' Committee, making it conditional upon the appropriation. This sort of action is hazardous. The Board desires that all teachers having claims for an increase of salary should present them and have them investigated.

One of the members suggested that the Government was at times penny wise and pound foolish in its manner of remunerating its employees, and cited the case of the watchman at the Electric Light works, who receives \$10 a month and does not have to work by any means every night. The work is not skilled labor and requires no education and no knowledge of electricity. To teachers, on the other hand, who have spent a good deal of money and many years educating themselves for their work, is given \$40 a month and they board themselves. This was given as an example of the discrepancies in salaries paid by one employer, to wit, the Government.

Minister Mott-Smith said that the same sort of thing is found in all the walks of life, and showed by statistics that whereas the average of the salaries paid to male teachers in the United States is \$475, in Hawaii it is \$750. In the case of female teachers the figures are respectively \$402.40 and \$550. In Canada they are lower still; but in California they are higher than in Hawaii.

Mr. Von Holt came in, and the decision about referring the matter of the status of the appropriation was explained to him. He promptly and indignantly announced that he did not propose to do it. He had too much to do already, and he did not propose to devote any time to it. It was not worth a busy man's time to go into it. He certainly did not intend to devote a month to an investigation and then find out it was no good.

The Minister said that the matter should be taken seriously. It affects a great many teachers, and it is a matter which must be attended to.

Mr. Von Holt was exceedingly sure that he did not propose to go into an investigation and then find that the Territorial Bill rendered it of no effect. Mr. Mott-Smith spoke of the necessary division of duties in the Board, and said that the Board did not know where they were in reference to this matter, and that it was necessary to find out.

Mr. Von Holt said it was no use, because the Board may be turned out after the Bill passes. At any rate, he did not propose to do it.

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OUR SCHOOLS

The Report of Minister Mott-Smith.

Head of the Department of Public Instruction Publishes His Biennial Statement.

The report of the Minister of Public Instruction, Honorable E. A. Mott-Smith, appeared yesterday. The biennial period ending December 31, 1899, was marked by a rapid increase of school population and a corresponding lack of school accommodations and finances. Progress, however, has been made.

The greatest hardship perhaps has fallen on the teachers on account of a resolution passed by the Commission of Public Instruction last April, to the effect that no salaries were to be raised until the next appropriation by the Legislature of any kind whatsoever, nor would any application for increase of salary be considered. Even the schedule by which salaries are raised was suspended. This action became necessary because the pay roll of the teachers enrolled the monthly pro rata of the appropriation. A surplus which had been accumulated during the early part of the period would have covered a considerable excess of the pay roll over the pro rata until the end of the period, but by law this surplus lapsed into the treasury as a government realization, and could not be used.

Under these circumstances the Department feels that the subject of teachers' salaries should receive special attention during the present biennial period. The teachers' committee now have the matter under consideration, with a view to rearranging salaries and remodeling the schedule, which does not appear quite complete.

Certain important principles have been more clearly defined. The first of these is that all classes, whether citizen or alien, are entitled, without distinction, equally and alike, to the benefits of public education. This principle contemplates a single system of schools, with equal privileges, open and accessible to all. There are obstacles to the general acceptability of this principle, but its general application is becoming more and more acceptable in both senses of the word.

Last year it was resolved "that the fees for attendance in all public schools in the Hawaiian Islands be, and the same are hereby abolished. This action to take effect at the beginning of the next school year." The fee as the criterion of selection for the pupils for the four select schools was found to be relatively ineffective and wholly undesirable. The revenue from it was insignificant, and it kept out from the select schools pupils possessing the proper qualifications.

The necessity of nationalizing the diverse components of our community through the medium of schools has also found expression. English has been recognized as a measure of qualification in promotion.

"As regards manual and industrial training, the tendency of the Commission appears to incline to the fact that neither the value of academic nor industrial nor manual training in our ordinary schools can be over-estimated. They are interdependent. The ratio of one to the other should depend upon the temperament of the whole school population which in Hawaii is of an industrial rather than of an academic cast.

"Manual training it is felt should form an important part of public instruction in Hawaii. It is peculiarly adapted to this country. Its value lies in the contribution to mental development as a result of hand and eye training. Its object, however, is a knowledge of how to do things rather than dexterity in mechanical art."

After these general statements the report goes on to deal specifically with a large number of interesting details about hours, books and other matters, and to list the new buildings of the last period and those required during this one. The report of the Inspector General occupies a large part of the volume and the whole of the volume is full of interest, which most reports are not, and is worth procuring and reading by every man and woman who expects to live on these islands.

THEY WANT THE EARTH.

Bacteriologists are Now out for the Dust.

Not satisfied with the soil of Chinatown and other burnt districts, Dr. Walter Hoffmann et al., bacteriologists, are now anxious to procure samples of the soil of all and every locality throughout the islands.

These samples are desired for the purpose of examination, that the nature of all bacteria therein contained may be determined.

It is thought that in this way the source of disease in many localities may be found or that, at any rate, much good will be accomplished towards familiarizing medical men with the germs which inhabit the soil of this country.

The bacteriologists very cordially invite anybody and everybody to send, say, about an ounce of the soil which happens to come handiest to them, to the laboratory at the Board of Health headquarters for testing purposes. Any soil from anywhere sent by anybody will be welcome and appreciated.

CASE IN THE COURTS

Directors Make Answer to the Delinquent Shareholders.

Frank Hustace, one of the defendants in the suit of Harvey R. Hitchcock, Lawrence H. Doe, Harry L. Evans and Charles J. Fisher, stockholders in the Kamalo Sugar Company against Frank Hustace, John I. Egan, Frank H. Foster and the Kamalo Sugar Company, has filed an answer to the suit for an accounting. The case is that of the delinquent shareholders of the company to prevent the sale of

their stock as advertised and demand certain interests.

The answer of Hustace admits many of the allegations in the bill and denies others. It is admitted that Egan and Foster were the promoters of the corporation, as they controlled the funds and options conveyed to the company, but it is denied that Egan and Foster, who are of the directorate of seven, control the actions of the other five. Fraud is denied in any of the particulars cited by the complainants. That the directors levied assessments through convenience to cheat the complainants is denied.

Saved the Concord.

The little schooner Concord of A. Lea & Robinson's fleet, which left here on April 10th for Kohala, had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire on her voyage. Captain Sam Mott-Smith and his crew are to be congratulated on the way in which they saved the Concord and fought the flames, which had gained great headway when discovered on the 19th of April while lying at Kohala waiting to discharge.

On the 14th the Concord was made fast to the buoy at the last named landing awaiting her turn. Three other schooners were at work discharging at the time. On the 16th Captain Sam noticed the sea was growing very uneasy and making everything soggy about his vessel, he and his crew went to help the other vessels unload. Binders began coming in and washed over the Concord, and as there was no wind it was impossible to move the schooner to a better position or go to sea. On the 17th there was wind enough to get out to sea and on the 18th the schooner went in to the land again. It was noticed that smoke was issuing from the fore-castle scuttle, and on the hatch being removed the cargo of lime was discovered on fire. Manager Lidgate of Hanakua was notified and directed the captain to begin discharging immediately. It was too rough for this, however, so Captain Sam concluded to sail to Mahehona, where it was smooth, and discharge. He accordingly left, accompanied by the schooners Luka, Ka Mui and Kaukousui. Arriving there all the crews went to work on the burning vessel and started to take out the freight. The flames broke out and the hatches had to be closed. Captain Sam had the deck load of lumber shifted to one side of the vessel, so as to keep her over. Six hoses were then bored in her hull and the sea water allowed to run into the burning cargo. The vessel was filled until there was danger of her sinking and so she was trimmed and the hoses plugged when she was on an even keel. The smoke still continued to pour out of the hatches, but the heat was not so great, and on the 21st the hoses were opened again and the water allowed to run into the hold. It was pumped out as fast as it came in. On the 22d the fire was nearly out and some of the general merchandise cargo and the chalk and burning lime were thrown overboard. Several days were spent in jettisoning the cargo, and the water being almost all pumped out the Concord started for home, accompanied by the Luka to be safe in case of necessity. The cargo which consisted of 960 bags of chalk and 210 barrels of lime, is entirely ruined and the general merchandise is a total loss. The schooner is thought to be badly damaged in the timber and her deck beams and planks amidships are burned almost through. This is Captain Sam's first accident and he is one of the oldest seamen of this coast. His bravery in staying by his vessel and saving her as he did is commended by all.

A survey of the vessel will be made and she will be repaired as soon as possible. She is discharging the remainder of her cargo at the Fishmarket wharf.

HONOLULU ALIVE

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it. Waiting to find out how. There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.

It's a busy place and people must work. There's kidney trouble to a large extent.

Ever notice how many people over 40 complain? Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the causes, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances. No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work. Honolulu is full of their praises.

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes: "My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, whole sale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infection is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

TRADE REPORT

The Business Record of Two Weeks.

Normal Condition of Commerce.

Buyers Have Cash—The Strain Over.

The Hawaiian Mercantile Agency's semi-monthly circular for the period ending April 30 has the following:

With this issue we report business in general about down to a normal condition. In the retail lines the past seems to be about over, and yet a good, steady trade is continuous. A hopeful yet indicative sign is that buyers are more ready to cash out their goods or longer credit is not asked. This is due to preferences on both sides of the counter. We have nothing noticeable in any special line. Some show signs of dullness, which is due on the one hand to the quarantine having been lifted, and on the other to the fact that the various trading ships are pushed to land freight offered. Honolulu has taken a tendency to higher prices and material increase in volume with prices advancing at increased rates. Selling is easy, but it is hard to find opportunity to purchase desirable properties. Sugar is firm. Tendency toward rise. A very large bulk is now awaiting shipment, shippers hard to obtain. The general business strain seems to be over, and we are now going ahead and prepared for brighter prospects before us. Collections are slow, and money is still scarce.

The following are the arrivals and departures during the past month. Arrivals.—Foreigners, 100, Japanese 24, Chinese, 5, total, 129. Departures.—Foreigners, 240, Japanese, 4, Chinese, 29, total, 273.

Real Estate

The mortgaged indebtedness of the islands has decreased since our last report \$1,185. Recorded mortgages have been as follows: One hundred and eighty deeds, \$154,810, 40 mortgages, \$30,841, 18 leases, 40 releases, \$13,734, 3 bills of sale, \$10,609, 5 chattel mortgages, \$8,600, 8 powers of attorney, 6 assignments of mortgage, 1 assignment of lease, 1 agreement. Mortgages not yet given, \$25,031.01, mortgages, 7 per cent, \$10,000, mortgages, 8 per cent, 29,200, mortgages, 9 per cent, \$5,000, mortgages, 10 per cent, \$7,185, mortgages, 12 per cent, \$917, total, \$30,341.01.

Judgments

W. G. Keeth vs. E. Jackson, defendant, Lucas Bros. garnishee, assumption, judgment for plaintiff for \$16.10. Camara & Co. vs. L. B. B. defendant, Honolulu Iron Works Co. garnishee, assumption, judgment for plaintiff for \$31.49. Antonio Lopez vs. Manuel Rodriguez, damages, judgment for defendant with costs \$3.90. Camara & Co. vs. J. S. Antonio, assumption, judgment for plaintiff for \$77.55. Wm. M. Graham vs. F. J. Church and C. E. Le Munyon, assumption, judgment for plaintiff for \$25.55. Lal Sing Kee vs. Makani (w), assumption, judgment for plaintiff for \$19.70. Chee Sen vs. Ma Sim Set, assumption, judgment for plaintiff for \$14.98. Agnes M. McIntyre vs. Emma M. Nakuina, assumption, judgment for plaintiff for \$226.45. Kito Tamakichi vs. Antonio Botelino, assumption, judgment for defendant with costs \$3.55. Geo. Andrews vs. Home Bakery, assumption, judgment for plaintiff for \$71.35. B. J. Ignacio vs. D. G. L. Mattes, assumption, judgment for plaintiff for \$17. W. B. McLean et al. vs. Chas. D. Walker, replevin and damages, judgment for plaintiff for restitution of one boat and outfit, \$1 damages and costs \$3.65. Lam Yip vs. Peter Martin, action summary possession, judgment for plaintiff for possession of property and costs \$3.50.

Building Material Prices.

To take effect March 1, 1900: N. W. rough, \$28 to \$35 per 1,000 feet; selected stock, \$34 to \$41 per 1,000 feet, T. and G., \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet, redwood rough, \$30 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet, clear surfaced one side, \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet, spruce, clear surfaced, \$42.50 to \$45 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$3.25 to \$4.25 per 1,000, laths, 70c to 90c per bundle, split redwood posts, 20c each, lime, per barrel, \$2.50; cement, per barrel, \$4.75; brick, per 1,000, \$22.50 to \$24; cut nails, 20d per keg, \$4.50, wire nails, per keg, \$4.50, and \$2 on gal 3 to 6d, and \$1.50 from 8d up.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named—gold basis: American, Atlantic Coast, 1 per cent, Pacific Coast, 3-4 per cent, British, sight, 4.93 per pound sterling, sixty days 4.90 per pound sterling, German, 25c per mark; Japanese, 49 7-8 per Japanese yen, Chinese, 43 1/2c per Mexican dollar.

W. O. Smith Writes

W. O. Smith writes that the reason for the first delay of the conference report on the Territorial bill was on account of an order for reprinting the bill as amended.

The amendments made by the committee, other than minor ones, Mr. Smith says, were:

Strike out Senate provision for making coastwise shipping laws apply to Hawaii immediately.

Make Circuit as well as Supreme Court judges appointive by the President.

Appeals on writs of error, etc. from Territorial Supreme Court to the United States Courts on any conditions the same as govern appeals from State Courts.

Sale of intoxicating liquor at retail to be left to the regulation of the Territorial Legislature.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Herbert Alan F. Taylor and Rowena N. Dowsett, daughter of the late Jas. I. Dowsett. Both the young people are well known and popular, and congratulations will be numerous.



SOFT WHITE HANDS
IN ONE WASH

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT FOR SORE HANDS
Bathes hands with Soft White Hands Soap, and the next morning the hands are soft and white. The soap is made of purest olive oil and soda ash, and is the only soap that will cure sore hands, cracked hands, and all other skin diseases. It is sold everywhere.

FOR BABY'S SKIN
Soft White Hands Soap is the best for baby's skin. It is pure and gentle, and will keep the skin soft and white. It is sold everywhere.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

The Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless

Judicious bicycling is the most healthful and beneficial of exercises, and the fewer the discomforts of the rider the more salutary must be its effects.

The Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless

Is the ideal bicycle, because absence of the chain frees the rider from most of those annoyances which are inseparable from riding with the chain gear.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS

Wheel never go back to a CHAIN wheel. Ask a rider of one if this is not so.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Columbia and Rambler Agents.

KING STREET, NEXT TO BULLETIN OFFICE.

G. N. WILCOX, President. E. O. HALL, Secretary and Treasurer. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

GUANO, LIME, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER.

SAITS, ETC., ETC.

For all matters relating to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist, or for further particulars apply to

DO W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON FOR FIRE AND

LIFE Established 1836

Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL FOR MARINE

Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD.

AGENTS

Hamburg Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company

are prepared to insure risks against

fire on shore and Black buildings and

on Merchandise stored on the most

favorable terms. For particulars

apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies

have established a general agency here,

and the undersigned general agents,

are authorized to take risks against

the dangers of the sea at the most

reasonable rates and on the most

favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at

Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands,

the undersigned general agents are

authorized to take risks against the

dangers of the sea at the most

reasonable rates and on the most

favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company

and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance

companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company

and reserve, reichsmarks 8,839,096

Capital their reinsurance

companies 85,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,839,000

The undersigned, general agents of

the above two companies, for the

Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure

Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and

Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar

and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the

harbor, against loss or damage by fire

on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian

Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States

and Canada, via Victoria and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India

and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian Pacific Railway

and the Canadian-Australian

Steamship Line.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE

INSURANCE

AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted

to cure all cases of constipation,

free from injury. Established upwards of 30

years. In boxes of 60 each, of all chemists

